

GIG

- Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrained
as!
- GIDDYHEADED**, *adj.* [giddy and head.] Without thought or
caution; without steadiness or constancy.
And sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme desire
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear.
That men are so misaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded,
hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*
GIDDYPACED, *adj.* [giddy and pace.] Moving without regu-
larity.
More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and giddypaced times. *Shakespeare.*
GIER-BAGLE, *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An
eagle of a particular kind. *Lev. xi. 18.*
These fowls shall not be eaten; the swan and the pelican,
and the gier-eagle. *Lev. xi. 18.*
GIFT, *n. f.* [from *give*.] 1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without
price.
They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and
myrrh.
Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a gift that's less. *Dryd. Aureng.*
2. The act of giving.
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which
comes to him by free gift. *South's Sermons.*
3. Oblation; offering.
Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands, even
gifts to the king of heaven: *Tob. xiii. 11.*
4. A bribe.
Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect per-
sons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the
wife. *Deuter. xvi. 19.*
5. Power; faculty.
And if the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a shower of commanded tears, *Shakespeare.*
An onion will do well for such a shift.
He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing
that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 291.
GIFTED, *adj.* [from *gift*.] 1. Given; bestowed.
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used
ironically.
Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,
got up into a pease-cart, and harangued the people to dispose
them to an insurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Latit. Preface.*
There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who
have it not under command; women, who are so liberally
gifted by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of
female oratory. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 23.*
GIG, *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.] 1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, should be procured
them. *Locke.*
2. [Gigia, Islandick.] A fiddle. Now out of use.
GIGANTICK, *adj.* [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable to a giant;
big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.
Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of gigantick size, Goliath chief. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden's En.*
The Cyclopean race in arms arose.
A lawless nation of gigantick foes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*
To GYGGLE, *v. n.* [gichgelen, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to
titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.
GIGGLER, *n. f.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one
idly and foolishly merry.
A sad wife valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*
We shew our present, joking, giggling race;
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*
GIGLET, *n. f.* [gægl, Saxon; geyl, Dutch; giglet, Scottish, is
still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Now out of use.
Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
The fam'd Castibelan was once at point,
Oh giglet fortune! to master Cæsar's sword. *Shak. Cymbel.*
Away with those giglets too, and with the other confederate
companion. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

GIL

- GIGLOT**, *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.
To GILD, *v. a.* pret. gilded, or gilt. [gilban, Saxon.] 1. To wash over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.
The room was large and wide,
As it some gilt or solemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did appear
The mazy roof, and riches huge sustain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Gilded wood may worms infold. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
And the gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay. *Milton.*
In the steep Atlantick stream.
Purchasing riches with our time and care,
We lose our freedom in a gilded snare. *Roscommon.*
When Britain, looking with a just disdain
Upon this gilded majesty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire must decline,
To whose chief support and finews are of coin.
Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*
2. To cover with any yellow matter.
Thou didst drink. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
3. To adorn with lustre.
No more the rising sun shall gild the morn,
Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope's Messiah.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate.
The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing,
superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension and
plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll gild it with the happiest terms I have. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the sight. *Dryd. Aureng.*
GILDER, *n. f.* [from *gild*.] 1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.
Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouths, to draw
the spirits of the quicksilver. *Bacon's Natural History.*
We have here a gilder, with his anvil and hammer.
2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Phil.*
I am bound
To Persia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shakespeare.*
GILDING, *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way
of ornament.
Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which,
if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is
profit. *Bacon's Physic Rem.*
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it,
is covered with statues, gilding, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope's Hor.*
GILL, *n. f.* [agulla, Spanish; gula, Latin.] 1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.
The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land; and at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Fishes perform their respiration under water by the gills.
Ray on the Creation.
He hath, on the bottom of his sides, two gill-fins; not be-
hind the gills, as in most fishes, but for a good part before
them. *Walton.*
'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,
Were in the maw with gills entangl'd left. *King's Fisherman.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.
The turkeycock hath great and swelling gills, and the hen
hath less. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. The flesh under the chin.
In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, red-
ness about the cheeks and gills, which is by the fending forth
of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the gills of
the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*
4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing
the fourth part of a pint.
Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: some, out of mis-
taken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the same: change the
wine at every second bottle: a gill may be enough. *Swift.*
5. [From *gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or
Juliana.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous lan-
guage.
I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his Gill. *Ben. Johnson's Gypsy.*

6. The

GIN

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
GILLHOUSE, *n. f.* [gill and house.] A house where gill is
fold.
These shall each alehouse, these each gillhouse mourn,
And answ'ring ginshops fourer sighs return. *Pope.*
GILLYFLOWER, *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or
from *ginsflower*, French.]
Gillyflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month
they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be
reduced to these sorts: red and white, purple and white,
scarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many
to enumerate. *Mortimer's Herbariary.*
In July come gillyflowers of all varieties. *Bacon's Essay 47.*
Fair is the gillyflower of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay's Pastorals.*
GILT, *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden shew; gold laid on the sur-
face of any matter. Now obsolete.
Our gaynels and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt
thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none,
but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
The double gilt of this opportunity you let time wash off.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
GILT, The participle of *GILD*, which see.
Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*
GILTHEAD, *n. f.* [gilt and head.] A fish.
GILT-TAIL, *n. f.* [gilt and tail.] A worm so called from
his yellow tail.
GIM, *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.
GIMCRACK, *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed
from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mecha-
nism.
For though these gimcracks were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orb ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*
What's the meaning of all these trappings and gim-
cracks? What, in the name of wonder, are you going
about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your
lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
GIMLET, *n. f.* [giblet, guimblet, French.] A borer with a
screw at its point.
The gimlet hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*
GIMMAL, *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Anstworth* to be derived
from *gimulus*, Latin, and to be used only of something consist-
ing of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gra-
dually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*.] Some little
quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*
I think by some odd giminals or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
GIMMER, *n. f.* [See *GIMMAL*.] Movement; machinery.
The holding together of the parts of matter has so con-
founded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself,
that the gimmers of the world hold together not so much by
geometry as some natural magic. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*
GIMP, *n. f.* [See *GIM*. *Gimp*, in old English, is neat, spruce.]
A kind of silk twist or lace.
GIN, *n. f.* [from *engine*.] 1. A trap; a snare.
As the day begins,
With twenty gins we will the small birds take,
And pasture make. *Sidney, b. i.*
Which two, through treason and deceitful gin,
Hath slain Sir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
So flutes the woodcock with the gin;
So doth the cony struggle in the net. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Be it by gins, by snares, by subtilty. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
If those, who have but sense, can shun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reason done. *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*
I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost, thy gins and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*
He made a planetary gin,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpose to be taken,
Without th' expense of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*
2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture.
Typhæus' joints were stretched on a gin. *Fairy Queen.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory falls.
A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed
by water driving on the outside of the gin pump of Mostyn
coalpits. *Wardour's Pass.*
4. [Contracted from *GENEVA*, which see.] The spirit drawn
by distillation from juniper berries.

GIP

- This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on gin. *Pope, Dial. 1.*
Thee shall each alehouse, thee each gillhouse mourn,
And answ'ring ginshops fourer sighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*
GINGER, *n. f.* [gingiber, Latin; gingero, Italian.]
The flower consists of five leaves, which are shaped some-
what like those of the iris: these are produced in an head or
club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary
afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which
contain their seeds. *Miller.*
The root of ginger is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked
and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though
aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat
both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves,
cut small in their salads, and make an excellent sweetmeat
of them. Ginger is an excellent carminative and sto-
machick. *Hill's Anat. Medica.*
Or wafting ginger round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*
GINGERBREAD, *n. f.* [ginger and bread.] A kind of fari-
nacous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or bis-
cuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and
some other aromatick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have
it to buy gingerbread. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*
Her currans there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of gingerbread. *King's Cookery.*
'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks
froth, and eat gingerbread in a booth by a fire upon the
Thames. *Swift.*
GINGERLY, *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously,
nicely.
What is't that you
Took up so gingerly? *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*
GINGERNESS, *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness. *Diët.*
GINGIVAL, *adj.* [gingiva, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.
Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronun-
ciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the
occlude appulse, especially the gingival, softer than we do,
giving a little of perverseness. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
TO GINGLE, *v. n.*
1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in
quick succession.
The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket gingly halfpence found. *Gay's Trivia.*
Once, we confest, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And ginging down the backstairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epistles.*
2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
TO GINGLE, *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering
noise should be made.
Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells the gingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*
GINGLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A shrill resounding noise.
2. Affection in the sound of periods.
GINGLYMOID, *adj.* [ginglymo, and *oid*.] Resembling a
ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the
other end is joined to the incus by a double or ginglymid
joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
GINGLYMUS, *n. f.* [ginglime, French.] A mutual indenting
of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is
an instance. *Wjeman.*
GIPNET, *n. f.* [ginet]. A nag; a mule; a degenerated
breed. Hence, according to some, but I believe, erroneously,
a Spanish ginet, improperly written for *ginet*.
GINSENG, *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinense*.] A root brought lately
into Europe. It never grows to any great size, and is of a
brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish
within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent.
It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very
strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat
bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it
in the same latitudes in America. The Chinese value this
root so highly, that it sells with them for three times its weight
in silver. The Asiatics in general think the ginseng almost
an universal medicine. The virtues most generally believed
to be in it are those of a restorative, and a cordial.
The European physicians esteem it a good medicine in con-
vulsions, vertiges, and all nervous complaints; and recom-
mend it as one of the best restoratives known. *Hill.*
TO GIP, *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*
GIPSY, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first
appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they
were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now ming-
led with all nations.] 1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by
palmistry or physiognomy.
The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a
spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in
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the